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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH - 30TH JUNE, 1933.

SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E.T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 10 containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in Victoria at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin contains particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment, and income.

POPULATION: The revised figures for the population of Victoria as at the Census of 30th June, 1933, are - males, 903,244; females, 917,017; total, 1,820,261, made up as follows, viz :-

Division	Males	Females	TOTAL
Metropolitan ..	464,775	527,159	991,934
Provincial ..	94,790	103,401	198,191
Rural ..	342,233	286,325	628,558
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578
TOTAL:	903,244	917,017	1,820,261

Females outnumbered the males by 62,384 in the metropolitan area and by 8,611 in the provincial area, while in the rural division there were 55,908 more males than females. During the intercensal period the increase in the number of females in the urban areas was 11,000 greater than that of males, but in the rural division the increase in the number of males was 21,323 more than of females.

Since the 1921 Census the population of the State of Victoria increased by 18.9 per cent; the metropolitan division by 29.5 per cent; the rural division by 10.0 per cent; and the urban provincial by 5.7 per cent. Excluding the migratory population the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 50.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 54.5 per cent. in the year 1933.

AGE: The number of persons who failed to state their age at the 1933 Census numbered 5,077, or 0.28 per cent. of the total population of the State, as compared with 2,668 persons, or 0.17 per cent. at the 1921 Census. 8.0 per cent. of the population for whom age was stated were under 5 years of age; 9.0 from 5 to 9 years; 9.0 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 8.8 per cent. from 15 to 19 years, and 36.6 per cent. were under age 21 years. Since the 1921 Census there has been a decline from 10.3 to 8.0 in the percentage of the population under 5 years of age, and from 40.2 per cent. to 36.6 in the percentage under age 21. At the Census of the 30th June, 1933, there were actually 8,447 less children under 1 year of age, and 3,536 less children between one year and 2 years of age than were in Victoria at the previous Census in the year 1921. These figures reflect the declining birth-rate especially in the years 1931 and 1932. Had the average effective birth-rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, the number of children under 10 years of age in Victoria would have been 80,000 more than were actually enumerated at the Census. During the intercensal period of ten years from the year 1911 to 1921 the population under 10 years of age in Victoria increased by 39,771 but in the subsequent twelve years from 1921 to 1933 the number in this age group decreased by 4,106. On the other

and the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Victoria at the 30th June, 1933, was 63,951 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 5,246 during the previous intercensal period 1911 to 1921.

An interesting feature is the excess in the number of males in each quinquennial age group up to age 34 years and the excess of females in each group above that age.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: At the 1933 Census 54.8 per cent. of the population had never married; 39.5 per cent. were married; 5.4 per cent. widowed and 0.3 per cent. divorced. During the intercensal period the number never married increased by 12 per cent., those married by 28.0 per cent., widowed by 30.0 per cent., and divorced by 126.0 per cent. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of males age 14 years and over who had never married was 22,467 more than the females; this unmarried male group having increased in number by 11,824 more than the females since the 1921 Census. On the other hand the widowed females increased in number by 10,082 more than the widowed males during the same period.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: 212,254 males and 20,721 females in Victoria had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933. The number of dependent children under 16 years of age claimed, totalled 500,116, being equivalent to an average of 2.2 dependent children under age 16 for each male with dependent children, and 1.8 for each female guardian. For each adult male in Victoria, the average was 0.82 dependent children and, for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners), 0.80 dependent children.

40 per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years of age had one child; 29 per cent. two children; 16 per cent. three children; 8 per cent. four children; 4 per cent. five children; and 3 per cent. more than five children. 56 per cent. of the female guardians had one dependent child under age 16; 24 per cent. two children; 11 per cent. three children; 5 per cent. four children; and 4 per cent. more than four children.

36,665 children or 7.3 per cent. of the total dependent children under 16 years of age in Victoria were dependent on females.

ORPHANHOOD: The number of children under 16 years of age in Victoria at the 30th June, 1933 totalled 503,025 of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females. Of all children for whom particulars were stated 94.0 per cent. had both parents living; 3.6 per cent. were without father; 2.0 per cent. without mother; and 0.4 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

SCHOOLING: The total number of children in Victoria as at the 30th June, 1933, of the ages 6 to 14 years, inclusive, was 295,470. The number receiving instruction at Government Schools totalled 238,104, and at Private Schools, 63,083. 77 per cent. of those receiving instruction at the date of the Census were attending a Government School; 20 per cent. were attending a Private School, and 2 per cent. were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census, the number attending Government Schools has increased by 12 per cent. while those attending Private Schools increased by 6 per cent.

WAR SERVICE: 66,922 males and 667 females served abroad with the Australian Forces during the Great War; 12 per cent. of the adult male population of Victoria being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

RELIGION: At the 1933 Census the public was advised that there was no legal obligation to answer this question, and 235,566 persons or 12.9 per cent. gave no reply as compared with 22,282 persons, or 1.5 per cent. at the 1921 Census, when this option was not published. Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 626,172 (39.5 per cent.), followed by Roman Catholic, 315,516 (19.9 per cent.), not including 26,619 (1.7 per cent.) stated as Catholic, undefined; Presbyterian, 276,699 (17.5 per cent.); Methodist, 193,096 (12.2 per cent.), and Baptist, 31,427 (2.0 per cent.). There was an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of Non-Christian religion, and a decrease of

39 per cent. in the number stating they had no religion.

BIRTHPLACE: 89 per cent. of the population of Victoria were born in Australia as compared with 87 per cent. at the previous Census. Those born in the British Isles represented 9 per cent. of the total population as against 10 per cent. at the 1921 Census. The number born in Ireland decreased from 27,242 at the previous Census to 17,793 on the 30th June, 1933. During the intercensal period, the number born in Australia increased by 21 per cent; those born in Europe by 5 per cent; while those born in Asia decreased by 4 per cent. Since the 1921 Census there was an increase of 3,991 in the number born in Italy; an increase of 1,160 from Poland; 1,086 Greece, 364 Russia, 236 Malta, and 205 Yugoslavia. The number of persons in Victoria who were born in China decreased by 34 per cent. since the 1921 Census.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: Of those not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 5.3 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years as compared with 10.9 per cent. at the previous Census. This is an indication of the extent of the decline in overseas migration into Victoria in recent years. During the intercensal period the number born in Australia increased by 21 per cent. as compared with an increase of 4 per cent. in the number not born in Australia.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE: At the 30th June, 1933, 6,069 persons, comprising 4,792 males and 1,277 females, stated they were unable to write English but were able to read and write a foreign language. 42 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian, 21 per cent. Chinese and 11 per cent. Greek.

NATIONALITY: At the 1933 Census, 99.2 per cent. of the population of Victoria were stated to be of British Nationality, being slightly less than the percentage of 99.5 at the previous Census. 13,721 persons were of foreign nationality as compared with 8,369 at the 1921 Census, representing an increase of 64 per cent. during the intercensal period as compared with an increase of 19 per cent. in the number of British Nationality. The number of foreign males increased by 56 per cent. and foreign females by 101 per cent. Of the total population of the State, 1.2 per cent. of the males and 0.3 per cent. of the females were of foreign nationality as compared with 0.9 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively, at the previous Census. The greatest increases were Italian 3,325; Polish 933; Greek 864; Yugoslavian 192, and Japanese 175, whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 799.

RACE: 99.7 per cent. of the population of Victoria were of European race being slightly more than the 99.6 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period, the number of full-blood Non-Europeans decreased by 21 per cent. and the number of half-castes increased by 20 per cent. 984 of the total of 2,121 half-castes are half-caste Chinese and 771 half-caste Australian aboriginals. The former have decreased slightly in numbers since the previous Census but the latter have increased by 74 per cent.

INDUSTRY: At the 30th June, 1933, breadwinners, including pensioners, in Victoria totalled 899,533, of whom 645,424 were males and 254,109 females. Pensioners included in this total numbered 75,148, and excluding pensioners the breadwinners totalled 824,385, comprising 611,214 males and 213,171 females. The proportion of breadwinners including pensioners, in the male population increased from 69.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 71.5 per cent., and female breadwinners from 20.0 per cent. to 27.7 per cent. Male breadwinners increased in number by 24 per cent., and female breadwinners by 63 per cent. The increased proportion of breadwinners among females is partly due to the increase in the number of old-age and invalid pensioners since the 1921 Census, as many would, in better times, have been maintained by relatives, and so classed as dependants. Excluding pensioners, and those for whom particulars were not stated, the number of breadwinners who were shown to be associated with some occupation or industry increased by 16.3 per cent. - males by 13.5 per cent. and females by 25.8 per cent. The industrial group (factories) embraced 36.2 per cent. of this total at the 1933 Census as compared with 35.3 per cent. at the 1921 Census, while those

engaged in Commerce and Finance also increased to 17.9 per cent. (15.4), and Personal and Domestic Service to 9.0 per cent. (8.8). On the other hand the percentage engaged in the Agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries decreased from 19.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 17.7 per cent. in 1933, notwithstanding an increase of 9,433 in actual numbers; Public administration 8.4 per cent. (9.6); and Transport and Communication 7.5 per cent. as compared with 8.1 per cent. at the previous Census.

During the intercensal period the rate of increase in the number of female breadwinners was greater than that of males for the great majority of groups, the principal exception being the Industrial (factory) group. Since the 1921 Census the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in various occupational groups has increased as follows, viz:- Agricultural, pastoral and dairying from 2.5 per cent. in the year 1921 to 4.7 per cent. in the year 1933; Transport and communication from 3.9 per cent. to 6.1 per cent; Commerce and Finance from 22.1 per cent. to 25.1 per cent; Public Administration and Professional from 39.9 per cent. to 46.6 per cent. and Personal and Domestic Service from 76.6 per cent. to 77.4 per cent.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: The number of persons in Victoria who were of the wage-earning group at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 610,508 or 33.5 per cent. as compared with 31.7 per cent. at the previous Census. Of this number 431,845 persons, or 70.8 per cent. were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 44,653 persons or 7.3 per cent. were employed part-time; 119,750 persons or 19.6 per cent. were unemployed and 14,260 persons or 2.3 per cent. were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group increased by 25.3 per cent. (males by 23.4 per cent. and females by 32.7 per cent.); employers by 35.5 per cent. to 60,564 in number; and those working on own account by 4.7 per cent. to 101,625 persons.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of unemployed in Victoria at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 119,750 or 19.6 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. 98,718 males were unemployed and 21,032 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 22.3 for males and 12.5 for females, respectively. The percentage of males unemployed in Victoria according to the Census returns (22.3 per cent.) was practically the same as the percentage of members of Trade Unions in Victoria who were unemployed (22.3) as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of the year 1933. The corresponding figures at the 1921 Census were - males 9.0 per cent. and females 6.0 per cent. unemployed. Of those unemployed at the 1933 Census, 3,027 males and 1,320 females who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

112,935 of the 119,750 persons unemployed stated the cause of their unemployment, 88.6 per cent. being due to scarcity of employment, and 7.4 per cent. to illness.

Of the 108,461 persons who stated the duration of their unemployment 29.8 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 44.4 per cent. for less than one year; 13.3 per cent. for a period between 1 and 2 years; 16.8 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 16.1 per cent. between 3 and 4 years, and 9.4 per cent. over 4 years.

INCOME: 881,026 breadwinners in Victoria gave the required particulars concerning their income for the year ended 30th June, 1933; 10.6 per cent. stated they received no income during the year; 29.8 per cent. less than £1 per week; 18.4 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 12.2 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 10.2 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 7.9 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 10.9 per cent. over £5 per week. Of the 899,533 breadwinners, including 75,148 pensioners and 119,750 unemployed persons, two-thirds of the males had incomes under £3 per week, and three-fourths of the females had incomes under £2 per week for the year. In addition to breadwinners, 68,287 persons, comprising dependants and those stating that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of these 82.1 per cent. received income less than £2 per week, and 17.9 per cent. more than £2 per week.